



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

receptacle to be used by more than one person for the common, indiscriminate, or promiscuous use or purpose of drinking therefrom.

98. *Roller towel.*—The use of roller towels, or any large towel which may be used for more than one service, shall not be permitted in any hotel, schoolhouse, restaurant, boarding house, saloon, club house, public lavatory or wash room, nor in any public or private place where a number of people congregate, in the State of South Dakota; but instead the owners, proprietors, managers, or other persons in charge of such places shall provide a sufficient quantity of individual towels of any fabric approved by the State board of health, so that each person may have a clean one for his own use.

**Public Buildings—Plans Must be Approved by State Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 25, 1913.)**

99. Whenever it is proposed to build any school, hospital, almshouse, prison, or other public institution, the plans and specifications for same in respect to sanitary conditions shall be submitted to and filed with the State board of health, and no such building shall be constructed until the sanitary arrangements of same have been approved by said board.

**Schools—Construction of Buildings—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 25, 1913.)**

101. *Location of buildings.*—School buildings should be placed on high ground at as great a distance as possible from low, marshy ground, and from railroads, manufacturing plants, and other sources of noise, smoke, and dust.

Light from the east is most desirable for class and study rooms; from the north for rooms for laboratory, manual training, drawing, and similar work. Light from the west holds second place only to light from the east. South light should never be used for any of the above-indicated rooms.

102. *Plans and specifications.*—All plans for buildings of four rooms or more must include plans and specifications for plumbing, heating, ventilation, and sewage disposal; and for all other buildings where such equipments are to be installed.

103. *Capacity of rooms.*—(a) No schoolroom or class-room, except when used as an assembly room, shall provide less than 18 square feet of floor space and 216 cubic feet of air space per pupil; and no ceiling of buildings hereafter to be erected shall be less than 12 feet from the floor.

(b) The floor space for rooms used for manual training or home economics shall have at least 35 square feet for each pupil.

104. *Heating and ventilating.*—(a) A system of ventilation shall be capable of furnishing not less than 30 feet of cubic air per minute for each person that the room will accommodate when the difference of the temperature between the outside air and the air in the room shall be 30° F. or more.

(b) In the gravity system of ventilation in connection with a furnace or steam plant, the flues for admitting fresh air into the room shall have horizontal area of not less than 1 square foot to every 160 square feet of floor area in the room. There shall be in a steam gravity system the equivalent of at least 50 square feet of indirect radiation for each square foot of horizontal area of fresh-air flues. An accelerating coil, the equivalent of not less than 20 square feet, shall be provided for each vent flue.

(c) The flues for a plenum fan system of ventilation shall have a horizontal area of not less than 1 square foot for every 270 square feet of floor area of the schoolroom. The ventilation of school buildings by this system shall be so regulated that the air pressure in any classroom shall be in excess of that of the outside air.

(d) Warm-air registers shall be placed about 8 feet above the floor and shall have an open area of at least 125 per cent of the cross-sectional area of the flue. Vent openings